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photographs is approximately 150^{km} per second, recession, with reference to the Sun; or, correcting for the effect of the solar motion, 165^{km} per second with reference to the stellar system.

The results for the other fourteen nebulae vary from about 60^{km} approach per second to about 60^{km} recession, with reference to the stellar system.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
E. S. HAYNES.

A SOUTHERN NEBULA WITH LARGE RADIAL VELOCITY.

Two spectrograms of the planetary nebula N. G. C. 5873 ($\alpha = 15^{\text{h}} 6^{\text{m}}.3$; $\delta = -37^{\circ} 43'$) were obtained with the one-prism spectrograph at the D. O. Mills Observatory, Santiago, Chile, in March, 1913. The mean of the measures of these two plates by Miss HOBE, Mrs. MOORE, and Mr. MOORE give for the radial velocity of the nebula with reference to the Sun -136^{km} per second. Its velocity in the line of sight referred to the stellar system is therefore -133^{km} per second. The velocity determinations depends upon measures of the nebular lines $\lambda\lambda$ 4340, 4686, 4861, 4959, and 5007.

J. H. MOORE.

A STAR WITH A REMARKABLE RADIAL VELOCITY.

In the course of our observations of the radial velocities of the fainter stars with measured parallaxes, we have found the star Lalande 1966 (α 1900 = $1^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}}.3$) to have an extraordinarily high velocity. Three spectrograms of the star give the following values:—

1913 Sept. 17	-326^{km}
Oct. 10	325
Oct. 17	323
	<hr/>
	-325

The spectral type of the star is F3. The parallax of the star as found by the Yale observers is $+0''.08$. If we assume this value and the proper motion given by KAPTEYN, we find the motion in space to be 320^{km} per second, directed toward the apex $\alpha = 188^{\circ}$, $\delta = -59^{\circ}$.

W. S. ADAMS,
A. KOHLSCHÜTTER.